

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

SEPTEMBER 5, 1935

No. 1

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

1935 Competition Needs 1935 Looms

X

X Model for
E Model
Weaves

C

XK
Model
with Dobby
for Fancies
in Rayon
and Fine
Cottons

Looms of the
X Family
Run
30 Picks Faster

C
Model
Shuttle
Changing
Looms
for all
Rayons

XK

XL
Model
for Broad
Sheetings

XL

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

The Story of Gum Arabic



1. Tear of Gum Arabic.



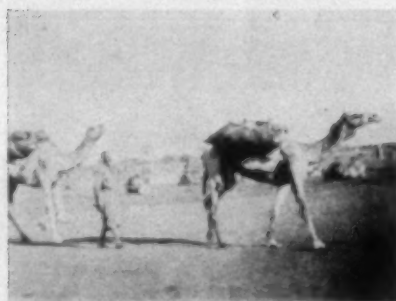
2. Wild Gum Trees (Acacia Vereck).



3. Tapping the Tree; the bark is loosened and stripped off.



4. Collecting the Gum.



5. Loaded Camels entering market at El Obeid.



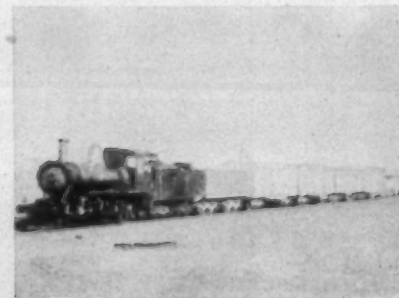
6. Scene in Gum Market, El Obeid.



7. Resacking purchased gum from Arabs' Sacks (Skin).



8. Cleaning Gum for Shipping.



9. On Sudan Government Railways, en route for Port Sudan.



10. Steamer at Port Sudan en route for world's markets.

*Arabic, Karaya and Tragacanth Gums—
supplied from our large stocks in all grades, in
any form, type or quality, and for every purpose.*

● We have been importing and milling gums for over 20 years and can supply you with gums from stock, undiluted, unblended in the original import packages, or milled to your own specifications.

Write us today of your special requirements or send us samples of gums you now use and we will match with counter samples and submit quotations.

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Dorr Analyzes Recent Textile Developments

COMMENTING upon recent developments affecting textiles, G. H. Dorr, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, sends the following:

The AAA has announced its new loan policy. The cabinet committee of the cotton textile industry has made its report to the President and the President has forwarded the report to Congress. The AAA amendments, affecting the confused processing tax situation, have taken final form, have been passed by Congress and before this issue reaches you will have, no doubt, been signed by the President. The Ellenbogen bill framed by the United Textile Workers, has come to the attention of the industry. The processing tax clauses framed by the industry, to deal with possible invalidity in the statute, have been widely put into effect.

These matters are all of importance and interest, but before commenting briefly on them there is another matter which has impressed me as relatively more important.

PRICE LEADERSHIP

The real difficulties of the industry head back to its production of sales goods at prices which allow no return on investment of even a recovery of cost. Everyone appreciates the disastrous character of the situation but everyone appears to be deterred from naming the price for his goods which he knows he ought to get by lack of confidence in the determination of others to deal in similar ways with their own situations. Within the last few weeks, however, there have been symptoms of a growing willingness for various units to take the initiative in working toward a sound price basis in various branches of the industry and of confidence in units generally in following that lead. The industry has a long way to go but *courage and determination are contagious, as well as discouragement and fears.*

The complete absence of any measures from outside which are going to bring prosperity to this industry and the full necessity for its working out its own problems seem to be bringing determination and confidence in its approach to the market. The gruelling experience of the last year and particularly the last few months has, on the whole, brought many branches of the industry to a condition where stocks and current rates of production are such as to make possible a healthy revival. Continued leadership, continued support, continued and increasing determination can and will bring about a different picture. That picture, however, could be very quickly changed for the worse by a return to the overproduction that

would immediately follow a breakdown in code hours or even general operation in many branches of the industry that approaches the maximum under the code. That picture could also be disastrously altered if the gradual strengthening of prices to reasonable levels were abandoned by reason of apprehensions due to the new 9 cents loan policy. It is a time to stand fast and improve our situation, to have the courage of our necessities rather than consult our fears.

NEW COTTON POLICY

The announcement, just before this issue of Current Information goes to press, on the new cotton loan policy of the Government, brings to an end a trying period of uncertainty. It is not the policy which the industry generally expected. It creates for some mills new uncertainties and difficulties but it at least makes clear what the industry has got to face. It gets away from the creation of an artificial market price by Government action with the dangers from the collapse of that policy.

The immediate important thing for the industry is not to let apprehension of lower cotton prices interfere with the industry's growing determination to secure reasonable prices on its finished product. The important thing for the mills to remember is that cotton goods prices have already discounted or more than discounted lower cotton prices. These prices have gone to levels in some branches of the industry which could only be justified if cotton were at 8 cents. In this situation, even if there were a greater drop in cotton prices than is likely, this is no time to consider the lowering of present prices or abandoning the individual determination to bring prices up to a reasonable level. The improved position of inventories in the industry and a rate of production more nearly in line with demand, the removal of uncertainties that have been holding back buying—all should act to give confidence and to strengthen that determination.

AAA AMENDMENTS

I suppose that the processing tax has been the greatest time waster, among its other unfortunate effects, that the industry has ever experienced—hours of discussion, hours or silent irritation, hours of endeavoring to master the complexities of its administration and finally, during the last month, hours spent in determining what will happen and what should be done to provide against what would happen in the event the tax is declared invalid and thrown out in the courts. It will be a relief to the industry that the AAA amendments have been passed. It

will be an enormous relief when the courts finally settle one way or another the question of its validity. The analysis of the amendments in some detail is given further on in this issue. To summarize, the most important features are as follows:

1. In an endeavor to cure for the future the doubtful constitutionality of the old law, Congress has definitely fixed a tax at the present rate on cotton until December 31, 1937. There are provisions for raising or lowering the rate but if those provisions are found to be unconstitutional then the rate fixed by Congress shall prevail.

2. In an attempt to validate taxes laid under the old law, Congress, in its amendments, attempts to ratify the action of the Secretary of Agriculture and to give that action the same effect as if Congress had itself fixed the amount, fixed the period and laid the tax.

3. In an effort to end litigation for withholding the tax, the amendments, in addition to the existing provisions of the revised statute, now make direct provision forbidding suits for injunction and has, in the event of invalidity, confined recovery for taxes paid to processors who can show that the taxes which they claim back were not passed on to the purchaser.

4. In the event the tax is held invalid, the holders of floor stocks, other than the processor but including retailers of cotton goods are given a right to a refund if they can show that the tax has been paid and has been passed on to them by their sellers. In the event of invalidity, the processor can only recover taxes on any floor stock paid by him, as has been said just above, in the event that he has not passed the tax on to his customer.

5. The President is given power to fix quotas on imported goods where those importations are substantially reducing the cotton consumed in a domestic product. This provision makes it possible to deal with Japanese imports. The industry made every effort to convince Congress of its importance.

6. There is a provision under which a drawback or equalization fee might be granted at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to the exporters of cotton goods which would enable them to compete on more equal terms with foreign goods and compensate for the handicap of the higher NRA labor costs. This provision was earnestly urged by the industry, and Sam Lamport and the Textile Export Association were particularly effective in its advocacy.

It is too soon to appraise the effect of these amendments. They will undoubtedly strengthen the position of the government on the processing tax in the courts and may result in the elimination or, at any rate, reduction in the scope of injunction proceedings. The industry has a task ahead of it in endeavoring to secure action under the import and export sections, although it is believed that the mere fact that the import section is there will have an important deterrent effect on the increase of imports of cotton goods.

PROCESSING TAX CLAUSES

The amendments to the AA have not eliminated the necessity, as was at one time thought might be the case, for a processing tax clause which might be effective awaiting final determination of the invalidity of the act. It was recognized by everyone that no clause that could be adopted by the industry would be free from some objection and there has been criticism and objection to the clauses framed by the Industrial Recovery Committee and the yarn group. There has been some diversity in clauses used but on the whole the market appears to be settling down to the use of these clauses recommended by the industry organizations. The mercerizing and thread

branches of the industry have adopted clauses along the same lines as those arrived at by other groups.

CABINET COMMITTEE

Just a word on the Cabinet Committee report. A copy of the summary released by the committee accompanies this issue. We have not yet been able to secure a copy of the full report. It runs along much the lines that were anticipated. It was not to be expected that a committee on which the Secretary of Agriculture was a member would condemn a tax which was the mainstay of his program. It was not to be expected that a committee on which the Secretary of State was a member would approve of quotas or of the export tolerance plan.

There is a recognition by the committee of the problem of over-capacity in the industry. There is a recognition of the difficulties occasioned by Japanese imports and a promise to deal with them; a recognition of the Philippine export situation and a promise to deal with them. Amendments to the AAA as to imports and exports should re-enforce the industry in its efforts to secure the effective carrying-out of these recommendations. There are recommendations for co-operation with the promotional and research work of the industry and the placing of government orders which may be of some value. There is support for the Fulmer bill which, if passed, should make it possible to extend the use of cotton fabric for baling. The committee commends the industry for its effort to maintain NRA wage and hour standards on a voluntary basis. There are in the published summary vague references to legislative proposals in aid of dealing with excess capacity and hour and wage standards. Comment on these is impossible without a study of the full report.

A copy of this bill and an analysis of it got out as a supplement to this issue of Current Information. It will be read with interest by the mills as representing the views of the United Textile Workers. Its introduction at this session of Congress was, of course, nothing more than a gesture but it no doubt will be introduced and pressed in coming sessions. It offers food for thought and a challenge to the industry. Those who read the bill will at once appreciate the arguments against it. They will also appreciate that the strongest arguments to be made for it would be a breakdown in the hours and wage standards of the industry, a failure by the industry itself to deal with its problem of over-capacity, a failure by the industry to sell its product at prices realizing a fair return on its investment.

A review of the events of the last two weeks I believe will emphasize to the industry that the most important things are those which relate to individual actions of the units of the industry in endeavoring to meet their problems by wise handling of their production and a determination to get out of the situation to which they are contributing a part of their capital as a bonus to purchasers on their sales.

Mills Post Bonds Under Suits

Greensboro, N. C.—Textile mills fighting the processing tax have been posting bonds to cover the April tax. The Cannon Mills of Kannapolis and a few of the other larger ones have elected to post Government bonds in place of the regular security bonds. The Cannon Mills deposited \$314,000 in United States bonds with the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. to guarantee the April tax.

The total of textile mills suits against the tax now approaches 150, two more were filed last week. One is by the Glen Raven Mills of Alamance County, the other by the Columbia Mills of Ramseur. The Fountain Mills of Edgecombe County filed a suit last week.

The Cotton Loan Plan

COMMENTING on the cotton loan plan, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, says:

"Although the loan plan for the 1935-36 crop has been announced, so much confusion exists regarding minor details that the trade has not come to a definite conclusion regarding the effect on the price outlook. The major provisions fix the loan level at 10 cents per pound, and guarantee the producer who sells his cotton a bounty representing the difference between the average of the ten leading spot markets on the day of sale and 12 cents. Producers who take advantage of the loan and who qualify for the differential bounty must sign contracts obligating themselves to co-operate on such acreage plans as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may formulate. The maximum bounty is limited to two cents—the difference between 10 cents and 12 cents.

"On the surface the plan looks simple enough. Theoretically the co-operating seller receives 12 cents per pound, provided he sells his cotton above 10 cents. If, however, he sells at some interior point where quotations, on account of freight differentials are less than the average of the ten leading spot markets, he falls a trifle short of the 12-cent guarantee. There is no inducement for the seller to press his cotton upon the market below ten cents, as he may take advantage of the loan opportunity within any reasonable time. If he does sell below ten cents, his two-cent bounty is impaired by just that much.

"On the other hand, there is at the moment no incentive for the producer to hold if he can realize more than ten cents, as the chances of his being able to sell above twelve cents within the next few months are quite remote. A producer can protect himself by the 10-cent loan, particularly on his lower grades, but this does not disqualify him from selling if the market works above 10 cents, thus permitting him to get the advantage of the subsidy.

"Although we may be in sharp disagreement with some of the Senators who were responsible for forcing this compromise, we believe that the original 9-cent loan proposal formulated by the AAA presents outstanding advantages over the 10-cent loan policy. First, under the compromise plan enough cotton may be placed under the 10-cent loan protection to add to Government holdings, particularly low grades. Second, the 10-cent loan plan is more likely to produce a rush of selling, as there is little reason for holding so long as the average spot price stays above 10 cents. Under the 9-cent plan, the grower had an inducement for conservative marketing in order to raise the average level between September 1, 1935, and January 1, 1936, and thus realize substantially more than 12 cents on his cotton.

"It is true that some producers, guaranteed a subsidy of 2 cents per pound under the 9-cent plan might have sold part of their cotton below 10 cents per pound, and thus not realize a return of 12 cents. However, with stop gap protection always available at 9 cents, there would be no occasion for panicky selling and offerings would dry up on declines. Only a minimum percentage would have failed to obtain full benefits. With a "free market" virtually guaranteed—owing to the likelihood that 9 cents would be above a world price level—most certainly except for a passing flurry—demand would have developed such proportions that a sweeping upward momentum would demonstrate the inherent strength of the commodity.

"As a matter of fact, except for political reasons, it probably would have been better to have had no loan at all, but the 9-cent level for all practical purposes, met the requirements. Objections were raised during the Senate fight that the plan was too complicated—impossible to be understood by the average cotton producer. It seems to us that the proposal is much simpler than the 10-cent compromise and that it also possesses other outstanding advantages. Among these might be mentioned the extreme unlikelihood of any addition to the Government holdings, not to overlook the momentum developed under a practically 'free market' which undoubtedly would have resulted in greatly increased absorption of cotton and the probability that prices later would have worked well above the 12-cent level.

"Unfortunately, the economics of the case were beclouded by political considerations and the resentment of some of the Southern Senators over the upsetting of their predictions of a 12-cent loan certainty. This was a most regrettable complication. The virtual guarantee of a 12-cent return to the farmer was foremost in the mind of the President. Moreover, a 12-cent loan based on the prospect of a crop outlook of around 10,000,000 bales, such as existed several months ago, presented none of the bristling difficulties of a loan of 12 cents with the crop later on holding forth a promise close to 12,000,000 bales.

"The full effects of the loan program, of course, cannot be appraised until the AAA has decided on its acreage plan and until definite information is forthcoming regarding the attitude of the cotton growers and the extent to which the proposal will be contractually accepted. It is indicated that the plan will call for a strong measure of crop control. The manner in which benefit payments will be made is not determined, either in respect to cash or the resort to 'payment in kind'—the offer of cotton in Government possession and the level at which it will be offered.

"We have no doubt that the AAA officials, as well as the entire cotton trade, will regard it as unfortunate that further possibility radical crop control is foreshadowed. The social as well as the economic position of the South is seriously involved, to say nothing of the stimulus that may be given to foreign cotton growing by adherence to cotton crop reductions in the United States. Lamentations are out of place in the face of an accomplished fact, but it is most regrettable, if in attempting a policy of crop curtailment to reduce surplus, that the operation at the outset did not take the form of a drastic and sweeping cut that would afford immediate correction once and for all, instead of requiring several bites at the cherry.

"In all justice to the Department officials it must be admitted that in the beginning they were convinced that they were faced by the necessity of emergency measures. If the time ever comes when price and surplus problems have met approximate solution, we believe that the vast resources and talents of the Department of Agriculture could redound enormously to the advantage of the cotton growers of America by an intensive campaign of education, utilizing all the agencies of science, particularly chemistry, to increase the per acre output and reduce production costs. Industry in many divisions has shown that this policy pays colossal dividends.

(Continued on Page 30)

Waste in the Cotton Spinning Mill

FROM the cotton mill manager's point of view waste is broadly divisible into two classes—preventable and non-preventable. The former is that which arises from end breakages, inattention on the part of operatives and machinery defects. It is, of course, not in the sense of having been rejected by the machines, and consists of perfectly good material. The continuity of processing has been interrupted, however, and if this interruption has occurred at the late stages, the material is of no further use to the cotton mill, and must be classified as waste and sold to the waste dealer. If the interruption has occurred in the earlier stages of processing, the material can be put back into the mixings; in such cases there is no actual loss of material, and no "waste" sold to the waste dealer. All the same, there is the economic disadvantage arising from the fact that the material has now to be processed for a part of the treatment, a second time. Further, the presence of partially processed cotton in the mixing upsets the standard of quality, and may cause processing troubles, especially if the "waste" is not evenly distributed with the cotton. It is for these reasons that the mill manager makes every effort to reduce the amount of preventable waste.

CAUSES OF PREVENTABLE WASTE

The following are some of the difficulties of which arise from the use of excessive or unevenly distributed "waste" on the cotton mixing: lap splitting in the blowing room, excessive fly loss, roller laps, too much clearer waste, oozy yarn, or oozy places in the yarn. Amongst the causes which result in the production of preventable waste may be cited: Faulty feed regulators in the blowing room, or inattention to these regulators, resulting in too many laps coming outside the standard weight limit. Such laps are rejected and put back in the mixing. Faulty action of the full lap knock-off motion on openers or scutchers, insufficient calender roller weighting or rack braking, causing soft unwieldy laps. Lap splitting at cards, cans over-filled at the cards, and many causes at the card which result in "single," i.e., a portion of the web failing to pass through the trumpet plate as sliver. There is a good deal of unnecessary waste of this type produced at the cards if the overlooking or the labour is lax.

At the drawframe and subsequent stages, there is less likelihood of the loss of good material with a normal standard of labour and vigilance on the part of the overlookers. The taking of every possible precaution against roller laps, care in piecing up, and in creeling are the main points to watch. In creeling, for example, bobbins should not be broken out too soon.

Up to and including the sliver stage, the above "waste" is usually returned to one of the mixings just as it is received in the cotton room. Roving waste, however, is broken up, generally in a roving waste opener, before being mixed with the good cotton.

NON-PREVENTABLE WASTE

The non-preventable waste, that is, the material extracted or rejected by the machinery in the process of cleaning or other function, is of course the true waste. Such waste is produced at practically every machine in the cotton mill, although it differs very considerably in character and in value at the different processes. The wastes have definite values, however, which are set off against the loss in weight of the cotton, and it is therefore

essential that they should be properly collected, classified, and stored, and that a true record be kept of the sales to the waste dealer.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF WASTES

Broadly, there are soft waste and hard wastes, the former being waste made at the earlier mill processes, and not containing twisted threads, the latter being, practically speaking, waste yarns and threads. Since much of the waste is purchased for the purpose of spinning into coarse counts of yarn, it follows that the hard waste requires to be broken up into fibrous form by the waste spinner. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the loss of a pound of yarn in the form of waste is a more expensive item to the cotton spinner than the loss of a pound of say flat strips at the card, because it has passed through more processing, yet actually its value to the waste spinner is less and its price is determined accordingly.

Further sub-divisions of classes of waste may be made as follows: Blow-room droppings, fan-fly, card fly and strippings, comber waste, roving waste, clearer wastes, spinners' wastes, sweepings, winders' and beamers' wastes.

MIXABLE WASTES

It has been stated that much of the "preventable" waste is returned into the mixing, and the same remark applies to a more limited extent to non-preventable wastes. For example, some mills return the card flat strippings into their lower quality mixings, but this is not nearly so common as the mixing of roving wastes. Another form of waste consists of the cotton which is left adhering to the bale covering after the bale has passed through the bale opener. Much of this is picked off by hand, but unless great care is taken threads of jute are certain to get into the mixing if these pickings are put in with the good cotton. For this reason some mills do not insist on close picking for this purpose. Instead the coverings are close-picked and the pickings sold to the waste dealer.

WASTE PERCENTAGES

Obviously the percentages of the similar classes of waste vary with different mills, according to the qualities of cotton used, and to the types of machinery employed. A general idea of the proportions of waste made, however, in the production of carded yarns from American cotton may be gathered from the following:

Blowroom droppings usually head the list, varying between 3 and 4 per cent of the weight of cotton processed. Next follow card flat strips and cylinder stripping, from 2¼ to 3 per cent, whilst taker-in droppings are generally round about 1 per cent. The rest of the wastes are usually each well below 1 per cent if "invisible loss," which is chiefly moisture, is excluded.

Referring now to the relative values of the wastes, which are normally sold to the waste merchant, flat strips and cylinder strips usually fetch the best price, followed by clearer wastes, and then the hard waste. Taking into consideration quantity with value, it is generally found that the flat and cylinder strippings bring by far the greatest return in the form of payment for waste sold, followed by roving waste and clearer wastes. Of course, where combed yarns are concerned, comber waste is an easy first in quantity, and its value is such that it is also an easy first in the total amount received in payment for the waste.—*Textile Recorder*.

BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT

Light
THAT PENETRATES AND MAGNIFIES
Provides Productive Sight

Productive sight makes rejects few and far between. Each thread is clearly defined, so distinct as to seem magnified when the penetrating, glare-free light of Cooper-Hewitts is used. Tying broken ends, threading reeds, in fact every operation up to and including inspection is effortless, accurate and fast when this nearest approach to continuous noon daylight from the north illuminates the mill.

Reduced spoilage, reduced labor turnover and more uniformly better fabrics during day and night production alike . . . are a few of the benefits of working under "better than daylight" illumination, and its operating costs no more than equal intensity of other light. Cooper-Hewitt Mercury Vapor Light is truly a most profitable production tool.



Full details on how this light can serve you as a production tool can be had by writing to the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 895 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

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CUT POWER COSTS—SAVE TIME WITH NEW **VULC-ON RUBBER TIRED WHEELS**

Big news for every user of industrial trucks! New type one-piece rubber tired wheels to fit practically any hand truck or industrial trailer. You can save as much as one-half on floor repairs with these new wheels. Reduce power costs. Increase handling speeds.

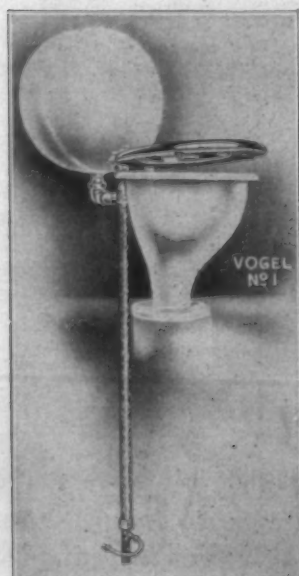
The rubber tires are actually *vulcanized* to the steel! Wheels are equipped with anti-friction bearings, standard lubrication fittings. Changeover from steel wheels is simple. The cost is surprisingly low.

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Write the B. F.
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Goodrich Industrial Tires

When we say Frost-Proof



... We mean
**really
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THE Vogel Number One Outfit, designed for mill villages and exposed places, operates in the coldest weather without any danger of freezing and at practically no up-keep cost.

Many thousands are installed in all parts of the country and have been operating for years without even a minor repair.

*Installed by plumbers
everywhere.*

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

Cotton Mixing In Japan

The ability of the cotton mills in Japan to mix and blend cotton of various staple lengths is often cited as one of the reasons why they can produce at such low cost. For that reason, the following comment from the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be found of interest:

"Japanese spinners are said to have developed methods of mixing and blending growths of cotton having a wider range of staple length than those mixed in the mills of any other leading cotton-consuming country. Cotton spinners in the United States apparently confine their mixing and blending to cotton of more nearly the same staple-length designations than is the case in Japan. The same appears to be generally true with respect to spinners in European countries. Until recent years two cottons having staple-length designations differing more than 1-16 in. were seldom, if ever, mixed by cotton spinners in the United States, but during the last few years there has been some evidence that the practice of mixing a wider range of staple is becoming more common in domestic mills. In Japan, the blending or mixing of two growths having staple-length designations differing more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. is reported to be not uncommon.

"The necessity for keeping the quality of cotton yarn as nearly uniform as possible, when it is to be used for a specific purpose, tends to prevent extensive changing or shifting from one quality or growth of cotton to another. Nevertheless, wide changes do occur, as for example the extensive shifts during the periods of unusually low prices for American cotton following 1926 and 1931. The ability to make the mechanical adjustments and other changes necessary in such shifts is claimed to enable Japanese spinners to mix and blend various qualities or growths of cotton to their economic advantages. This is said to be an important element in the successful development of the cotton-textile industry of Japan. The influence of this factor may easily be over-emphasized, but each mill has its own particular methods of blending which are frequently guarded with considerable care and secrecy.

"Mixing practices apparently vary considerably from one mill to another, but enough information has been gathered from mills in Japan to permit a few general statements with respect to Japanese mills as a group. Gengals, low-grade Oomras, low-grade American, and Chinese, Rangoon, Straits Settlements, and Dutch East Indies cotton are used largely in the manufacture of coarse yarns (under 21s), while American, Broach, Oomra, Chosenese, and some Chinese cotton are used in the manufacture of medium yarns (21s to 42s). In the fine counts (43s and over) Egyptian Uppers and Sakel-laridis are used for the most part, together with a small proportion of Uganda and long-staple American varieties. The use of many kinds of cotton in mixtures enables the Japanese spinners to take advantage of changes in the relative prices of important growths of cottons much more readily than if less flexible mixing practices were followed."

Parley On Japanese Imports

Washington.—Members of the cotton textile industry may be invited to participate in working out an import quota with Japanese producers it was learned here.

Diplomatic representatives of the two countries have already begun negotiations, looking toward establishment of some such voluntary quota, it will be remembered. Secretary of State Hull has discussed the subject in a broad way with the Japanese ambassador.


 The background of the advertisement features a stylized, high-contrast illustration of a belt and pulley system. A large, dark belt is shown looping around several pulleys, with lines indicating its path and tension. The illustration is composed of bold black and white shapes, creating a sense of mechanical movement. In the upper right corner, the 'COCHECO BELTING' logo is prominently displayed. The logo consists of the word 'COCHECO' in a circular, stylized font, with 'BELTING' written in a straight, bold font below it.

**COCHECO
BELTING**

The Main Drive

The big belt that carries the power in a steady flow from its source to the main drive shaft is a key factor in power transmission. It must be right!

The highest grade live leather, strong and resilient, must be selected for this belting. It must be correctly tanned, correctly treated, correctly finished, to insure required strength and durability for efficient service.

COCHECO Belting has these qualities. Its inherent dependability insures both the operating efficiency and long service that make Quality Leather Belting a first choice both for main drives and in other cases where the power transmission medium is required to meet rigid specification.

*Send for the "Book on Belts"—
study the advantages of Cocheco,
the Quality Leather Belting for
important drives.*

I. B. WILLIAMS & SONS

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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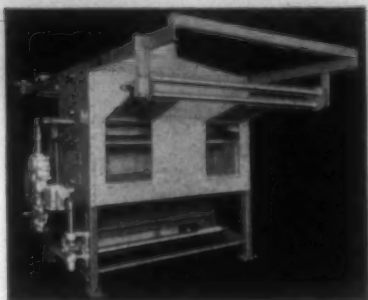
NEW YORK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

New Equipment

Butterworth Singeing Machine

In the recently published description of the new high speed singeing machine developed by H. W. Butter-



High Speed Singe

worth & Sons Co., the actual speed at which the machine may be operated was omitted. The machine is capable of a speed of 300 yards per minute and the manufacturers are calling special attention to this fact.

New Signode Strapping Reel and Stand Speeds Up Shipping Operations

The Signode Steel Strapping Company, 2600 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, has just completed a new strapping reel and stand said to be a revolutionary development in the operation of the shipping department. It is so handy and quick acting that it proves quite a factor in speeding up the strapping of every type of shipment.



The New Signode Steel Strapping Unit with reel mounted on wheels for portability, yet immovable in use.

The most interesting feature is a new patented coil that holds the strapping tight on the reel and with almost human understanding releases it as needed. When the desired length of strap has been drawn out, the coil control stops the reel and holds the strap ready for the next shipment.

This new unit which is furnished in three combinations is a very sturdy and most flexible piece of equipment. The No. 10 Reel includes the stand for Seals, tools or small shipping units and wheels for portability, while the No. 9 comes without the stand and the No. 8 has neither stand nor wheels. This last named combination is extremely steady and serves best when the Reel is to be used continually in one place.

The Signode Reel is of all-steel and tube construction built for the heaviest continuous-shipping room service.

American Cleaning Trunk

The American cleaning trunk is being introduced by the Daughtery Sheet Metal Company of Charlotte. The purpose of the cleaning trunk is to remove as much of the motes, dirt, grass seeds, leaves, etc., from the cotton while it is being conveyed from the opening room to the fan before

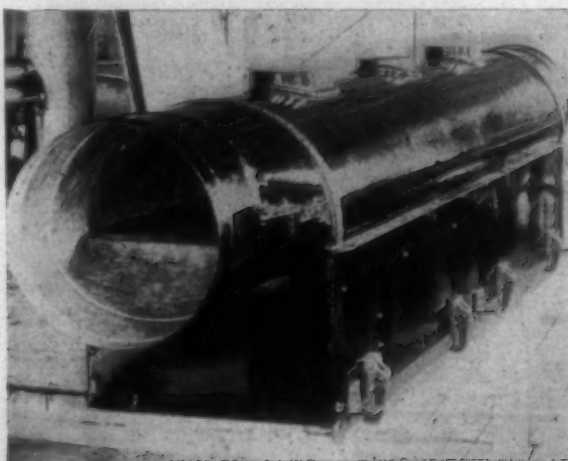
seven hours of operation per 8 feet of cleaning trunk. Where three units are used in the pipe lines 18 pounds of foreign material are said to be removed in seven hours. An important claim is that the cotton does not curl and is very fluffy.

The cleaner weighs 465 pounds per 8-foot length, is well built and attractively finished. Two 4-foot doors open in the bottom to facilitate easy cleaning. The trunk requires cleaning only once a day, ample space being allowed for the collection of dirt and trash. The cleaner may be installed anywhere in the pipe line, either suspended from the ceiling or set on legs in the floor.

New Cork Cot

An "Extra Cushion" Seamless Cork Cot is announced by the Armstrong Cork Products Company of Lancaster, Pa. This new "Extra Cushion" Cot is said by the manufacturer to have six distinct advantages over its previous cots. They are (1) spins better yarn, (2) reduces end breakage, (3) improves Monday morning start-ups, (4) works more satisfactorily on old equipment, (5) handles more easily in changing numbers, and (6) stands up better from the abuse of hard ends and top roll laps.

Reason for the advantages claimed is a new process of cot manufacture, called the tubular process. By this



American Cleaning Trunk

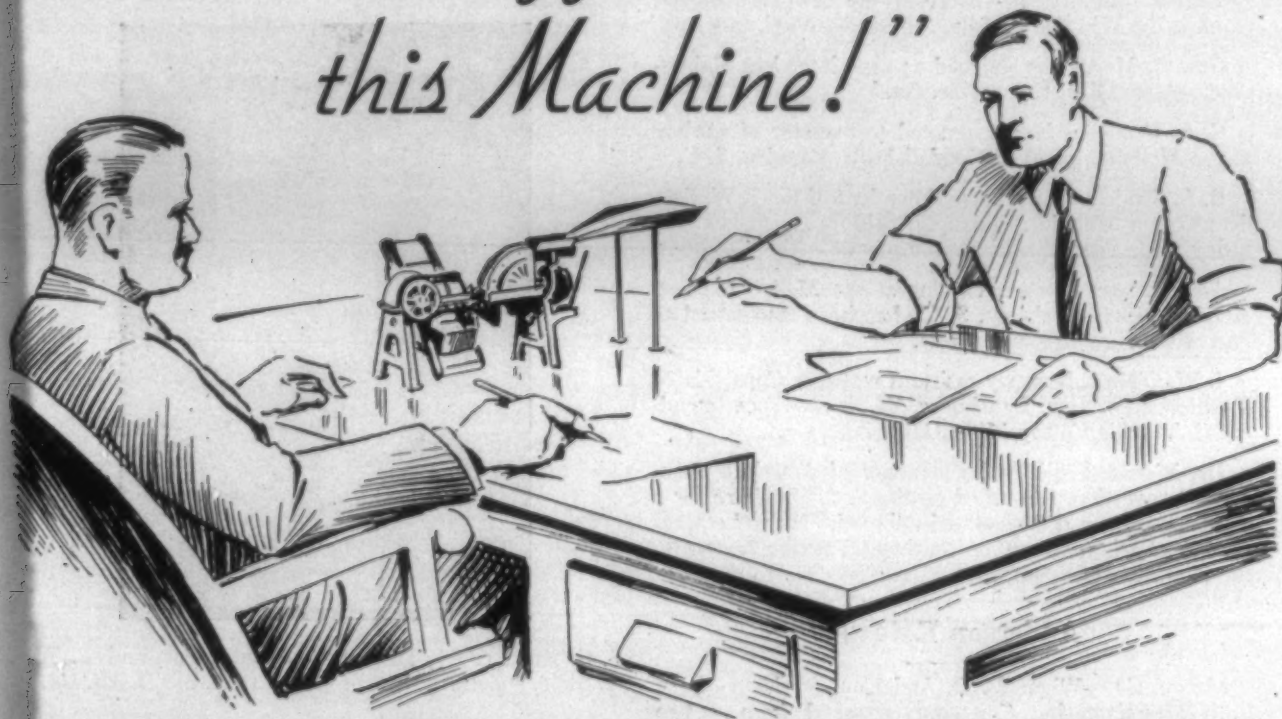
entering the picker, thus relieving the more expensive machinery of part of its work. The combination of the pickers and the cleaning trunk is said to insure a noticeably cleaner and better quality of cotton.

American cleaners are built in 8-foot lengths. Under actual tests where units are in operation, they are said to be removing 6 pounds of motes in

method the cork is compressed in small charges with uniform pressure which is released at exactly the desired density. The baking of the composition requires heat penetration of only the thickness of the cot, thus insuring uniform density from end to end of the cot, the company says.

Armstrong's "Extra Cushion" Cork
(Continued on Page 24)

*"We Can't Afford to Be Without
this Machine!"*



MR. EDWIN D. FOWLE, Associate Editor of *Textile World*, states that a mill cannot afford to be without a machine that will return its investment in three years.

That is why so many Type K Bobbin Strippers are replacing obsolete machines and methods.

The following is typical of reports that we are receiving regularly from our salesmen:

"This mill has been using four men on the day shift and three on the night shift, cleaning quills by hand. We will be able to do the job with one man on each shift, thus making a saving of five men or \$60.00 a week."

The Type K machine has a speed of from 100 to 120 bobbins a minute. It is the most efficient system ever devised for cleaning bobbins. Typical of its reception, we quote another paragraph from a recent sales report:

"The operator said he could finish from an hour to an hour and a half before stopping time each day, which was a little better than they had been able to do with the Double-end machine they are discarding, when using two operators. He said the same applied to the night shift. He also added that his job is now easier, even though he is doing all the work himself, because the machine is so much easier to feed."

Can you afford to neglect the installation of such a valuable machine in your mill?

**Let our representative call and give you an estimate of
the savings which Type K machines will make for you**

***the new* TYPE K Bobbin Stripper**

The Terrell Machine Company, Inc.

1200 North Church Street CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada
GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents

Personal News

Tom R. Smith is in charge of the new yarn dyeing plant at the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

Geo. B. Moore has resigned as superintendent Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

C. L. Cook has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Mollohon plant of Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C.

B. L. Sanders, general superintendent of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills in Mississippi, paid us a visit last Saturday while visiting some textile plants in the Carolinas.

Alex Savage, overseer carding at the Mollohon plant, Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been transferred to one of the New England plants.

J. W. O'Neal, formerly assistant manager Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., is now superintendent Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Dr. Werner Schlie, sales manager of American Bemberg Corporation, has sailed on the S. S. Hamburg for a short vacation and business trip abroad. He will stop at London, Paris and various continental textile centers in the interest of the company.

Anderson Returns

Macon, Ga.—When W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, returned from a two months' vacation, he found his office completely done over. "This is the first time I have ever had a good looking office," he said.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson visited Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Russia among other countries.

Will of Little Filed

Spartanburg, S. C.—Government bonds, cash, stocks and corporate certificates amounting to \$69,437.41 are listed in the will of D. D. Little, filed for probate in the office of Judge Dewey D. Foster here by the Citizens and Southern Bank. The instrument carried no schedule of the insurance of the testator.

The estate is divided equally between Mr. Little's widow, Mrs. M. Eva Little, and two sons, Hugh F. Little and Samuel Craig Little.

Mr. Little, who died here recently, and who was a prominent mill executive, being identified with several mill concerns in the Piedmont, left all of his personal effects and an automobile to his widow.

Proceeds of half a trust fund and any part of the principal needed to total \$10,000 a year are to be paid to Mrs. Little in monthly installments under the provisions of the will. The instrument also empowers her to dispose of \$25,000 of the fund in her will, any part of that amount not disposed of to go to Hugh F. Little.

The half of the trust fund for the benefit of Samuel Craig Little is to go to any lawful issue at his death, to Hugh F. Little or to his issue. The will provides if proper steps are taken under specified conditions the portion of the trust fund set aside for Samuel Craig Little is to be turned over to him.

The will was executed October 8, 1934, and under its terms the trustees are given the right to sell or exchange the securities which comprise the residue of the estate.

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.



F. S. Rush (left), assistant superintendent, and T. W. Haddle, superintendent of the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga.

Parks-Cramer Co. Gets Patents

Two patents were recently granted to Parks-Cramer Company of Charlotte, and Fitchburg, Mass., according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte.

These two patents relate to traveling cleaners for textile machinery in which there is a trackway disposed above the machinery and a wheeled traveler moves along the trackway. The traveler has a driven fan surrounded by a housing and the blasts of air created by the fan are directed downwardly by suitable ducts or vanes past each side of the trackway and onto the machinery to cause swirling air blasts to sweep across the machinery in opposite directions as the traveler moves along the trackway. In one of the patents there is an electric motor mounted on the traveler for driving the same as well as for driving the fan. The trackway carries a trolley which is engaged by brushes from the motor to thereby supply electric current to the motor.

A great number of these cleaners have been installed in textile mills throughout the country.

Walker Engineering Co.

Walker Engineering Company, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., has been organized to take over the business of Jerry Walker, who formerly operated under the trade name, Walker Engineering & Machinery Co. A complete textile engineering service is being offered by the new organization, including appraisals, moving and erecting textile machinery, and the buying and selling of mill machinery, equipment and supplies. The officers of the new corporation are Jerry W. Walker, president; D. E. Walker, vice-president, and John T. Houren, secretary and treasurer.

Master Mechanics Meet September 20

The Master Mechanics' Division, Southern Textile Association, will meet in Gastonia, N. C., on Friday, September 20th. The meeting will be held at Memorial Hall and will begin at 10 a. m. L. W. Misenheimer, of Taylors, S. C., is chairman of the group and will preside.

The meeting will be devoted to a technical discussion of questions of interest to master mechanics and engineers. The following questions will be included:

- Pounds of steam generated per pound of coal.
- Pounds of coal used per kilowatt hour.
- Pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal.
- Preventive maintenance in both cotton mills and finishing plants.

Which is the best drive, individual drive or group drive, properly arranged?

York County Buys Two Cotton Mills For Taxes

York, S. C.—York County was the owner Tuesday of two cotton mills, one of them going at full steam. They were bought for \$3,435, the amount of delinquent county taxes due on them.

The mills are the Victoria Cotton Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, at Rock Hill. The assessed valuation of the property is \$80,000, indicating an actual value of \$200,000. The unit which is operating employs approximately 300 workers. The property was bid in by County Auditor Wilma Quinn, bidding for the York County Forfeited Lands Commission.

It was pointed out that the claim for county taxes takes precedence over a claim for more than \$50,000 in Federal processing taxes and that any purchaser other than the county would have been obliged to pay this claim.

So when County Crier Whitesides put the property on the block it was three minutes before a bid was heard. Miss Quinn then offered the bid for the county for the exact amount of the taxes due.

Fish Stories

The following is from E. V. Mitchell's sports column in the *Greensboro News*:

"This column today turns up with a pair of fish stories which take the prize for this season at least. Both stories involve Johnny Stroud, one of the overseers of the Edna Cotton Mills at Reidsville. Mr. Stroud is somewhat of a fisherman. He admits it. He does his fishing in the Pee Dee River in South Carolina. Sometime ago Mr. Stroud ran across a small perch that tied up a big jack fish. Quite a story was told by Mr. Stroud. He explained that the jack fish was hooked, but broke the line. However, that didn't discourage Mr. Stroud, who got himself another line and a new perch. This new perch knew his stuff. He wrapped himself in the line in the jack fish's mouth, and when Mr. Stroud felt a pulling and a tugging he just hauled in the jack and the perch. The perch, in the meantime, had escaped the jaws of the jack, acting as a sort of tow for the big fish. Mr. Stroud landed the jack, left the perch on the line, and caught several more jack, smaller than the first.

"I. N. Dunn, superintendent of the mill, suggested that Mr. Stroud explain night fishing on the Pee Dee. Ever obliging, Mr. Stroud went on to say the Pee Dee was ideal for fishing at night. "All you have to do," said Mr. Stroud, "is take a flashlight with you, and keep flashing it from one side of the boat to the other. Little fish and

big fish will jump right into the boat." When asked if it ever happened that the fish hopped into the boat, and then hopped out again, Mr. Stroud explained this was impossible, for a piece of canvass was placed in the middle of the boat, the fish striking against the canvas, and falling into the boat. The force of hitting the canvas and the boat stuns the fish sufficiently for you to reach over, pick them up, string them, and go after more."

History of a Cotton Bale

The sale of a bale of cotton in Greenwood Wednesday which was grown in 1919 carried an interesting story. When this bale was ginned cotton was selling at 43 cents a pound. The owner has held it in storage 16 years and, instead of receiving \$202 for the bale, as would have been the case had he sold it from the gin, he was paid 11 cents a pound last Wednesday, the bale bringing him \$51.70, a loss of \$150.40, which is almost the price of three bales of cotton at present prices.

The incident recalls the days immediately following the World War. Production had been speeded up in industry and in agriculture. We, in the United States, imagined ourselves sitting on top of the world. We saw nothing to check prosperity. There came a short economic strain, but when we came out of it we set out on another era of speed and spending which resulted in the crash of 1929, from which the country still is suffering and may be for some time to come.

Sixteen years ago there were many farmers who could have sold their cotton for 43 cents but who held it for 50 cents a pound. They were heard to say that never again would there be an era of ten-cent cotton. They suffered great loss by holding for higher prices and lived to see cotton selling at sevents cents and lower.

A dorky once said of the mule that it served a fellow well for a time just to get a chance to kick the stuffin' out of him. That might also be said of the cotton crop in the South.—*Spartanburg Herald*.

OBITUARY

V. W. LOVILL

Huntsville, Ala.—V. W. Lovill, well known textile man, died at his home here. He was a former superintendent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. He had been a member of the Southern sales force of the Clinton Company since last April.

Mr. Lovill was 48 years old and is survived by his wife and two children.

HARVEY ENLOE

Roanoke, Ala.—Harvey Enloe, superintendent of the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, died here on Monday night. Mr. Enloe, one of the oldest superintendents in the South, has served here over a long term of years and was one of the most prominent men in this community.

Funeral services were held here on Wednesday afternoon.

THOMAS KERR

Shelby, N. C.—Funeral services were held here for Thomas Kerr, designer of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, who was killed Wednesday in an automobile accident. Interment was in Sunset Cemetery. Mr. Kerr is survived by his wife, son, brother and sister.

PAINT *Over* RUST



With this NEW
TRUSCON
PRODUCT

Sounds like poor advice, doesn't it? Yet, almost every steel paint job is a paint-over-rust job. No amount of scraping or wire brushing can clean all the rust off the surface. And the rust that remains, even the specks, is enough to force off any good paint. Rust under a paint film produces more rust, and ruins both the surface and the paint.

Bar-Ox "Formula 97" was produced in our laboratories to stop the development of rust under a paint film. Even if you can't clean off all the rust (only the loose particles)-be sure to saturate with Bar-Ox "Formula 97"-then paint. Some industries where they formerly had to repaint each month, have made a painting last a whole year where the steel was first treated with Bar-Ox "Formula 97."

Ask for Truscon Bulletin No. 403, entitled "Paint Over Rust."

THE TRUSCON LABORATORIES

BOX 69-E, MILWAUKEE JCT.

P. O., DETROIT, MICH.

Sterling Ring Travelers

Spinning Travelers
can be made to meet your requirements. Do yours?

Twister Travelers
should neither waste the grease nor bronze the rings. Do yours?

Try STERLING
Southern Representative
George W. Walker
— P. O. Box 78
Greenville, S. C.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

What Do You Know About Carding?

We are publishing below, two letters from readers who wish information about their problems in carding.

One writer begins his letter by saying "The main thing I know about cards is enough to ask questions about what I don't know about them."

We will be glad to hear from interested readers concerning the questions brought up in these letters. Readers who will take enough time and trouble to sit down and write in their views will not only pass along some useful information to the men in question, but will also help along a discussion that is bound to prove interesting and beneficial to many other readers. Read the letters below.—Editor.

Some Questions On Card Troubles

Editor Textile Bulletin:

The main thing I know about cards is enough to ask questions about what I don't know about them.

When a doffer comb band has been broken for some time, what makes the little balls that come out in the web? How are they formed? How long would the card continue to make them if it were not stripped?

Why does a soft place, usually on the edge of a cylinder, fill up with cotton sooner than the rest of the card? Can a card actually manufacture some of the neps that worry us?

Has any one who uses oil on the cotton noticed that the card cylinder fills up more quickly with the dust and fly that it keeps down?

When using oiled cotton, do the little ends of seed and seed coats stay in the cylinder wire better or do they slip off onto the doffer more freely?

If only 10 per cent of the readers of the Textile Bulletin who actually know cards would contribute a few sentences on the above and other problems, all of us would be greatly benefited. It might add to the general value of cotton cloth.

CARD TROUBLES.

Fly Waste On Cards

Editor Textile Bulletin:

I would like to get from carders and superintendents, some practical information regarding fly waste on cards, with particular reference to card settings. I do not care for book settings, for they are not accurate.

If you are running 1 15/16 staple, strict middling, 14-ounce laps, 60-grain card sliver and carding 150 pounds in 8 hours, and your fly had a lot of white cotton in the motes and you needed to reduce the white cotton going into the motes, which setting point would you use?

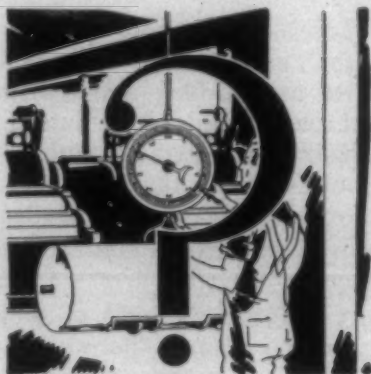
I want to know that if you can lighten your numbers—and I have been to that point—why can't you also adjust the cleaning point of a card?

If anyone can give me full details as to the best methods of reducing or increasing the fly, I would like to see it published in the *Bulletin*. Please understand clearly that there are two different kinds of cylinder screens—a point edge at the back and a roll edge at the back. Also there are different nose screens—a rib and a solid one—the rib being the one to make the settings on.

ANXIOUS.

You have less than a 50-50 chance of producing good yarn, *IF*

you are depending upon the unsupported judgment of your picker room operatives to determine the compensation in weight for each lap under constantly varying humidity conditions.

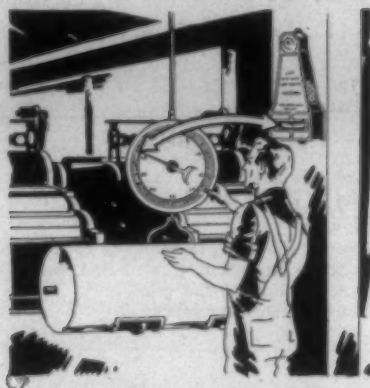


When the operative guesses wrong you get varying lap weights which mean poor yarn unless frequent and costly gear changes are made in roving and spinning frames.

AMCO Lap Weight Indicator Immediately Responds to Changes in Atmospheric Conditions

Operative sets the indicator at proper lap weight standard (for instance 40 pounds). The indicator, controlled by a superior hydropscopic element, shows the proper lap weight to compensate for the relative humidity of the day.

All the operator has to do is read the AMCO Lap Weight Indicator and be guided by the indicated weight. Laps of uniform cotton content result. Gear changes in succeeding processes are practically eliminated.



Factory-sealed against tampering the AMCO Lap Weight Indicator is guaranteed to perform properly.

AMCO LAP
WEIGHT
INDICATOR



*The
Watchman
of the
Picker Room*

The AMCO Lap Weight Indicator is one more tangible evidence of the facilities of the American Moistening Company for supplying completely controlled humidification systems for the textile industry. Over 47 years of leadership in the production of this type of equipment is at your disposal when you call in the AMCO Engineer.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.
ATLANTA, GA.

Established 1888

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Governor Responsible

THE body of Mrs. Laura Gertrude Kelly of Pelzer, S. C., should be carried to Columbia, S. C., and laid upon the doorstep of the mansion of Governor Olin D. Johnson.

The responsibility for her death rests upon him and her blood is upon his hands.

It is true that Mrs. Kelly was engaged in the unlawful procedure of trying to prevent citizens of South Carolina from entering their chosen place of employment, but she was encouraged, if not actually invited, to join the mob, by the action of Governor Johnson in withdrawing protection from those who wished to work.

It is also true that the group, to which Mrs. Kelly attached herself, fired upon women who were citizens of South Carolina and whose only offense was that they were attempting to enter their chosen place of employment and that several such women citizens were shot in the back.

Governor Johnson deliberately withdrew protection from peaceful citizens and invited an organized mob, led and directed by racketeers, to make an attack upon citizens whose only offense was that they wished to work and sought to enter the mill.

The only excuse of Governor Johnson was that the officials of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company had not agreed 100 per cent to the dictates of a group of men located at Washington, D. C.

Only recently the United States Supreme Court had said that no Federal agency had anything to do with working conditions in South Carolina cotton mills, but Governor Johnson sought to overrule the Supreme Court and to

force a cotton mill to bow its neck to the orders of a Federal Board.

The Federal Board had ordered the Pelzer Manufacturing Company to discharge certain men and women who were working in the mill and to give their machines to people who had voluntarily left their work several weeks prior to that time.

The general superintendent of the mill had agreed to re-employ the strikers as fast as there were vacancies, but Governor Johnson insisted that the company should immediately drive from their machines, certain citizens of his State and give the positions to certain other citizens whose only claim was that they carried union cards.

After Governor Johnson had withdrawn protection, the mills, in an effort to avoid trouble, offered to put one hundred strikers back to work this week, even though they did not have work for them to do.

Governor Johnson might have withdrawn protection from the Pelzer Manufacturing Company and allowed the mob to have wrecked the plant and to have thrown the machinery into the river, but he went further than that and withdrew from citizens of South Carolina that protection which he as Governor was obligated to give them.

The responsibility was his and the deed was his, just as much as if he had fired the fatal shot.

In an effort to force the will of a Federal Board, upon a corporation of the sovereign State of South Carolina, he withdrew the protection which he was obligated to give to the citizens of his State.

In almost every strike there are three elements, the manufacturing establishment, the strikers and those who wish to continue at work.

The third element has rights which are equal to those of either of the other parties, but Governor Johnson has refused to give them either recognition or protection.

Governor Blackwood of South Carolina was regarded as a friend of labor but during the general strike last September he said:

So long as it is my privilege and duty to be the Governor of South Carolina, I do not propose to withhold from helpless women and children and innocent people who wish to work the protection that should be extended them by the State.

What a contrast, when Gov. Olin D. Johnson withdraws protection and permits a mob to shoot women whose only offense was that they, as citizens of South Carolina, thought that they had a right to enter their chosen place of employment!

Honest men everywhere, including those in the ranks of labor, will say that Governor Blackwood took the right position.

Gov. Olin D. Johnson has failed the citizens

of South Carolina and has failed in the performance of his duty.

It is the first time, since the awful days of the carpet bag rule, that any Governor of South Carolina has refused to give equal protection to all citizens of that State.

The following statement made to the strikers, by a man, seeking to enter the mill, just before the firing began, expresses the attitude of the workers:

Folks, there's no use of this trouble. All we want is to work at our jobs in the mill. We don't want to be bothered and we don't want to bother nobody.

The people who made that statement knew that they had a right to work and they expected Governor Johnson to protect them.

He withdrew protection, from one group of citizens, with the full realization that there would be armed conflict.

The responsibility for the death of Mrs. Kelly and the wounding of a score of other men and women can be placed squarely at the feet of Olin D. Johnson.

The Russian Notes

WE have watched with much interest and some amusement the exchange of notes between Secretary Cordell Hull and the Soviet Government of Russia.

The question seems to be over statements made during a recent Communist convention in Russia, relative to intentions to start a revolution in America and seek the overthrow of our Government.

There is no need to haggle over the responsibility of the Soviet Government, for the statements made at the recent convention, for about two years ago in addressing a group of visiting American Communists, Stalin said:

I think, comrades, that the Communist Party of America is one of the few Communist Parties in the world upon which history has placed tasks of decisive importance from the point of view of the international revolution.

I think that the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will be unleashed in America, and when that revolutionary crisis comes in the United States, it will mark the end of world capitalism. The Communist Party of the United States must be armed to be able to meet this historical moment and to head the forthcoming class war.

This statement was well known to our Government at the time they extended recognition to Russia and they also knew that Russia had absolutely refused to pay one cent upon its indebtedness to us.

Russia was recognized under the influence of a group of college professors who were backed by a well financed campaign of propaganda set-

ting forth the great volume of orders for American goods which would come to us.

No orders have come and Russia has continued its efforts to establish Communism in this country for the avowed purpose of overthrowing our Government.

The Stalin statement made prior to recognition is worse than anything which was said at the recent convention.

The Wagner Bill

A GOVERNMENT representative made a long radio address one night last week about the new Textile Labor Board which has been set up under the Wagner Bill.

His argument was that the law was constitutional because it only dealt with the manufacture of goods which were to go into interstate commerce.

The objective of the Wagner Bill is to regulate labor and there is no thought of regulating interstate commerce.

One of the Federal Child Labor Laws attempted to control child labor by prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of goods in the manufacture of which there was the labor of any person under 14 years of age.

In declaring the law unconstitutional, the United States Supreme Court said "Congress can not do by indirection that which it has no power to do directly."

The recent decision of the Supreme Court said that Congress had no power to regulate the labor of persons within a State.

The Wagner Bill is an effort to "do by indirection that which Congress has no power to do directly."

We do not hesitate to advise cotton mills to pay absolutely no attention to the new Textile Labor Board or any of its representatives or commands.

Every cotton mill official or superintendent should be careful to deal fairly with the employees and all complaints of employees should be heard with an open mind.

No mill management should refuse to meet any group of its own employees, but there is no need whatever to pay any heed to a Federal textile labor board.

An Editorial Comment

I can say that, right or wrong, Dave Clark is the most courageous editor after whom I read these days.—Reprint from publication issued by Chas. H. Stone, Inc.

SELF-SEALED


Designed with removable labyrinth felt seal entirely within confines of extra wide inner and outer rings to avoid injury, these "Greaseal" Precision Bearings, with large grease capacity, assure superior performance. Write for Catalog.

NORMA-HOFFMANN
PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD CONN. U.S.A.



Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING

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... Sealclad Textile Motors ... Texsteel Texrope Drives

... Centrifugal Pumps, Compressors, Power Plant Equipment.

... See "Southern Sources of Supply" for sales offices

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK



ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES OF BOILER FURNACES

Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Mill News Items

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, has recently installed 60 new Whitin spinning frames, giving them an increase of 14,400 spindles.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has declared the regularly quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on its preferred stock, payable October 1st.

TARBORO, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mill that has been idle for sometime resumed operations Monday, it was learned. The mill gives employment to several hundred people.

LANCASTER, S. C.—The Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster plant, are competing the installation of 100 speeders, the work being done by Walker Engineering Company, Inc., textile engineers of Gastonia, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Fulton Metal Bed Manufacturing Company have placed orders with Borne, Scrymser Company for their Breton Minerol Process equipment of special design to condition mattress stocks, cotton felts, etc.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Greenwood Cotton Mills have just completed the installation of 48 additional cards at their Ninety-Six, Greenwood and Matthews plants, the work having been done by Walker Engineering Company, Inc., textile engineers of Gastonia, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. C. Day, superintendent of the Cowpens Manufacturing Company's plant, announced that the mill has been closed for an indefinite period. Market conditions are said to be responsible for such action as well as the uncertainty of resuming operations. The mill employs around 200 workers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Borne, Scrymser Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, have placed more orders with the Terrell Machine Company for their well-known Breton Minerol Process equipments. It is reported that this company has been running overtime lately to take care of this new business, as well as the increased demand for their improved air cleaning bobbin strippers.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mills Company is this week putting in a dye house here to dye finished yarn. A part of the boiler room at the plant is being remodeled for this purpose, and the equipment will be placed as soon as the necessary changes are made. Tom R. Smith, who recently moved to Albemarle, will be superintendent of the department.

It is understood that approximately \$60,000 will be involved in the addition.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—All officials of the Gossett Mills were re-elected and other routine business handled at the annual meeting of stockholders, held in Anderson. No action was taken in regard to the operating schedule, it was said, and indications were that the mills would continue on its present curtailed schedule, at least for the present.

James P. Gossett, president, could not be reached for a statement and other officials declined to comment upon what the financial reports of the mill showed.

Mill News Items

COLUMBUS, Miss.—As announced by the Seminole Manufacturing Company, its plant at McAlester, Okla., will be merged with the Columbus plant and employment here will be increased from 550 to 900. Equipment used at McAlester will be moved here. In conformity with Federal law, the company is closing out its plant in the Oklahoma prison at McAlester.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—Plans are going forward looking toward the full opening of Jackson Mills No. 3, located at High Shoals. The plant was recently purchased by Alfred Moore of Wellford from the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Manville, N. J. It has been inactive since the Manville-Jenckes Corporation closed it and other Gaston County, N. C., mills several months ago.

C. L. Chandler is general manager of the Jackson group embracing mills at Iva, S. C., and Wellford, S. C., in addition to the High Shoals plant.

QUITMAN, GA.—The closing of the Morgan Cotton Mills last week threw 200 operatives out of employment and affected probably 800 to 1,000 persons. No reason was given local stockholders. A number of the mill operatives are picking cotton and some have gotten work in other Georgia mills. While the mill is closed the operatives are permitted to live in the mill cottages rent free. Built 40 years ago by local capital, the mill was sold some years back to the Masons, who operated plants in Ohio. A stock sale followed and many local people invested with the understanding that the mill would be doubled in capacity. Later the Morgan Cotton Mills, with home offices at Laurel Hill, N. C., purchased the property. They likewise bought the cotton mill at Millen, Ga.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Representing a major project in vocational education, a \$50,000 structure, built entirely by students of the Textile Industrial Institute here, is being made ready for occupancy September 6th.

The three-story structure, named the Frank Walker Memorial Building, was dedicated by Governor Olin D. Johnston, an alumnus of the institute.

Of white granite, the structure was built entirely by student labor, under the direction of one man, acting in the dual capacity of superintendent and instructor.

Students were selected to work on the building by the faculty because of their adaptability in the allied trades, as well as former experience. They worked only four hours each day in shifts of three.

The construction of the building, which was the major project of the institute's part-time program, required around a year.

The Textile Industrial Institute is said to be the only school of its kind today where students are entirely or partly self-supporting, which is operating successfully.

Students attend classes for two weeks and for the same period they work mostly in the cotton mills in the vicinity but also in other fields.

They pay their tuition and board as they go.

They complete the high school course in the required four years and are graduated from the school's junior college department in the usual two-year period.

A recent survey made by officials of the school revealed that every former student and graduate is now employed. The school is operated under the jurisdiction of the board of Christian Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Conference of Upper South Carolina. Dr. D. E.

150 to 1



No bale tie is any stronger than its sealed joint.

The improved Stanley Sealer is designed so that one pound pressure on the handles develops 150 pounds pressure at the crimping head.

It is impossible to make a smoother or stronger sealed joint.

Here are a few reasons why many mills specify the Stanley Bale Tie System:

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Rust-resisting Japanned Finish
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that lie perfectly flat
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STANLEY BALE TIE SYSTEM
TIES - - - - SEALS - - - - SEALERS

Camak, a Methodist minister, now of Canton, N. C., founded the school. Dr. R. B. Burgess, also a minister, is now president.

Funds for the school were contributed by the late W. Frank Walker of Greenville and others.

The institute as well as its students is self-supporting.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Irene Mills and Irene Finishing Works plants and property were bid in for \$15,000 at public auction at Gaffney by J. C. Fort, local attorney, who would not divulge the identity of the person or firm he acted for.

The sale was held under the 30 days re-bid law whereby a sale is held open during that period for further bids, hence Mr. Fort said he was unable to state plans, if any, for resuming operations.

Only a small crowd attended the sale and bidding be-

gan at \$10,000. The sale was held by H. C. Moore, receiver, acting under a court order issued in July by Judge M. M. Mann. The plant, closed for several months, normally employs about 220 people and contains 6,600 spindles and 200 looms.

New Prints Works for Greenville

A new textile company, the Palmetto Print Works, with a capitalization of \$500,000, has been organized by Greenville and Eastern textile interests for general printing of cotton goods and dyeing and finishing of rayon fabrics.

Application has been filed for a State charter for the new concern, which will be on the property of Union Bleachery, near Greenville. Other details preliminary to beginning of operation are expected to be completed in the near future.

The Palmetto Print Works will be owned and operated by the Greenville concern, Union Bleachery and the Aspinook Company, of Jewett City, Conn., both well known firms in the textile industry.

Officers of the Palmetto Company are John W. Arrington, chairman of the board of directors; Philip A. Johnson, president; R. W. Arrington, vice-president; John W. Arrington, Jr., treasurer, and N. B. Arrington, secretary. All these men are leading textile figures.

All the officers except Mr. Johnson represent Union Bleachery and are from Greenville. Mr. Johnson is president of the Aspinook Company and lives at Jewett City, Conn.

Initial installation of equipment for the Palmetto Print Works will include four machines for printing cotton goods and the equipment necessary for dyeing and finishing 300,000 yards of rayon fabrics per week.

Joint ownership of the Palmetto Print Works is expected to bring the new firm a wealth of textile experience.

Union Bleachery, one of the largest and oldest finishing plants in the South, was established more than 30 years ago. Heretofore, it has been confined to bleaching, dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods. However, the Palmetto Print Works will extend this work to the printing of cotton goods and to the dyeing and finishing of rayon fabrics.

The Aspinook Company for more than 40 years has been in the business of bleaching, dyeing and finishing cotton goods. It has been also dyeing and finishing rayon fabrics for a number of years.

Government To Buy Huge Quantities Of Cotton Textiles

Tremendous purchases of cotton textiles are planned by PWA within the next six or eight weeks, according to reports from Washington. The purchases are expected to include 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods for use in the sewing room projects under the women's division of PWA.

It is expected that details and specifications of the proposed purchases will be announced soon and bids called for within a short time.

It is further said that the pending purchases are in line with the recent recommendations in the Cabinet Committee report. The latter recommended that government agencies purchasing textiles anticipate their needs as far in advance as possible and place orders during periods of slack demand, with deliveries over extended periods.

The first 10,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, it is expected, will be delivered between October 1st and October 15th. Types of materials which will be purchased include cotton prints, sheetings, birdseye, denim, longcloth,



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Enduring service through correct manufacture and seasoning of choice Alabama Yellow Pine.

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Are you having trouble with SLUGS?

Our Improved BURNISHING PROCESS on flyers will correct all slug trouble for you.

We also specialize in spindle and steel roll repairs and manufacture new flyer pressers and spindles.

OUR MOTTO

QUALITY AND SERVICE

Home Office—New Bedford, Mass.

cheesecloth, outing flannel, muslin, shirting, etc.

"It is estimated that this quantity of material will provide a six months' supply for sewing room projects throughout the country," Mr. Hopkins declared. "The garments will be distributed through public relief agencies. Sponsors of projects will continue to contribute necessary additional materials, space, sewing machines, and other equipment. Materials will be charged against each State's allotment of funds."

While the report of the special cabinet committee on the cotton textile industry covered more than 150 printed pages, Secretary of Commerce Roper, chairman, indicated that the investigation is not closed and studies probably will be continued until the committee is dissolved by the President.

He said the committee is now engaged in assisting the State Department in its study of Japanese competition with the domestic textile industry both here and in the Philippine Islands.

While he refused to divulge any of the details, the Secretary said that Secretary of State Hull has been conferring with Japanese representatives and it is hoped that an adjustment will be reached which will be satisfactory both to the Japanese exporters and the American manufacturers.

Memorial To LaFayette Lanier

Langdale, Ala.—On September 20th, the people of the Chattahoochee Valley will unveil a memorial to LaFayette Lanier 2nd. The memorial is now being built here, where Mr. Lanier lived. The memorial was made possible by small contributions from his friends in the six towns in which the mills of the West Point Manufacturing Company are located.

Hears Tax Cut Appeals

Columbia, S. C.—On State property tax assessments the South Carolina Tax Commission heard appeals of the Darlington Manufacturing Company of Darlington, S. C., and of the Gossett Mills management, operating five mills at Anderson, S. C., and another at Calhoun Falls, S. C., and for the Hartsville Cotton Mill at Hartsville, S. C., and the Judson Mills of Greenville in hearings Thursday. All cases were taken under advisement.

Advertising Agency for Callaway Mills

R. D. Williams, Jr., New York, representing Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., announces the appointment of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., as advertising agency for Callaway Mills, consisting of eleven plants, starting with the current month. Callaway Mills is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Strapping is made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leather is made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and is especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We are thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers pertaining to cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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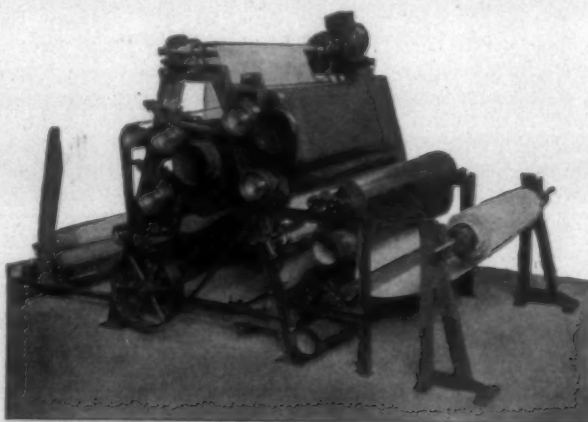
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GIVE YOURSELF THIS EXTRA SELLING POINT

All other things being equal the fabric that is sheared by the Hermas A. E. shearing machine has the edge on competition—what's more, it saves 50 to 80% of the cost of the old hand method. It's a wholly automatic process, requiring no attention. The A. E. may be used with your present rolling and brushing machine. It reduces trimming, cleaning and brushing and shears to within one foot of seams. Removes all dirt and leaf. Seconds are sharply reduced.



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Cloth Room Machinery

Hawthorne, N. J.

Southern Representatives;

Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

LYMAN, S. C.

PACIFIC MILLS AMONG THE NICEST IN THE SOUTH

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," was a copy that my teacher used to give me more years ago than I like to think about. I had tried three times unsuccessfully, to get in touch with General Superintendent Clifford B. Hayes, and the fourth time, I went prepared to spend the day, if necessary. Wonder what would have happened if I had spread my dinner out in that pretty waiting room, while keeping one eye on the door, watching for the big boss?

But this time I didn't even have to wait! And all the other "waits" were forgotten in the pleasure I experienced in meeting Mr. Hayes and other officials—all as nice, friendly and courteous as could be.

FIRST AID ROOM

Across the hall from the office, Dr. J. C. Moore, the village doctor, and Miss Smith, registered nurse, have a splendidly equipped First Aid room. They have a free clinic, with a lounge in a private room for any emergency case. Cut fingers, sore toes among the bare-foot kiddies, and all kinds of ailments are given prompt attention. "Prevention is better than cure," seems to be the motto here, and is successfully carried out, judging from the happy healthy, healthy appearance of the operatives.

LYMAN A MODEL VILLAGE

There are 1,700 operatives employed here, and they have homes that are of unusually attractive styles, nicely painted and with modern conveniences. One of the prettiest views is to be seen from the top of the hill at Duncan, just south of the mill.

Lyman boys and girls have made a name for themselves in sporting circles. Baseball and basketball clubs are strong and ready to meet and play any other teams in the South. There is a well equipped Community House, fine playgrounds, good schools and churches and everything that heart can wish for in an ideal community.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS

The old idea that "you can't have air in the weave room" has been proven absolutely false in this mill. There is a real breeze in the weave room—made by an air conditioner that changes the air every few minutes and keeping it as comfortable as a cozy shaded nook by a stream of water.

From an upstairs window, I had the pleasure of watching the operatives come and go at changing time—and my! what a crowd. They didn't look like working people, but more like "aristocracy on parade." The girls with hair curled, waved and dressed in all the latest

styles, and their clothes far nicer than people wore on Sundays a few years ago. I am more and more convinced that mill people—those who work, I mean—are about the most fortunate people I know; more especially, if they live and work in a place like the Pacific Mills at Lyman.

THE KEY MEN

I did not meet them all, for some were away on vacation. Clifford B. Hayes, general superintendent; W. F. Howard, superintendent; G. A. Hamrick, overseer carding and spinning; W. H. Parks, overseer weaving; C. R. Roberts, overseer cloth room; T. F. Hoy, a friend of long standing who has always taken the Textile Bulletin; J. I. West, overseer spooling, warping and slashing; John Ramsbotham, in charge of bleaching, and Captain Leonard, mechanical superintendent of both the mill and bleachery.

Messrs. Hayes and Howard have my sincere thanks for a very pleasant visit, and here's hoping that we get still better acquainted in days to come.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD ALONG THE WAY

Funny how fast a lie will travel and how much filth it accumulates enroute. It was told for the truth, and some folks really believed it—that Monarch Mills at Union, S. C., were being run as a "closed shop;" so this writer made it a point to get the truth. The only way they will ever have a "closed shop" will be a closed up, locked up and deserted place of business, like Saxon Mill at Spartanburg is.

My heart ached to see dear old Saxon "dead as a door nail" when I rove through last week. That mill, hand in hand with the textile school near by, has helped many a young man and young woman to a splendid education. Work a week and go to school a week was a glorious answer to a serious problem for which hundreds are grateful.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

JOANNA COTTON MILLS GET OUT A NICE MIMEOGRAPHED NEWS SHEET

Here's what it says about "News From the Pelzer Front," where troops have been on duty so long, protecting somebody from somebody else:

"Boys tired sleeping on cots; want Ma's feather beds. E. L. Smith has trouble keeping his tent up; Pelzer chicken has run out—want Goldville chicken with accessories to match. Butler wants new recipe for bread pudding; Sig Hair seriously in love with a Pelzer blonde. Dill Ellis chews gum to keep awake on duty; Byars and Niven find that military life interferes with courtin'.

F. C. Rowe wants to borrow a 3-cent stamp—payday promised for Thursday but the boys wonder WHICH Thursday, and plan to go on strike if they don't get pay by the first Thursday in next year."

Goldville is one of the liveliest wide-awake mill towns in the State. The people are loyal and co-operative, making it possible for the mill to run when others find it necessary to curtail.

Joanna Cotton Mills have a splendid baseball team in the championship series; in first game of the series, Joanna defeated Watts Mill team 4 to 2; in the second game, Joanna defeated Watts 4 to 0; in the third game Watts romp on Joanna to the tune of 9 to 6, and the battle still on.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

KENDALL MILLS—MOLLOHON PLANT

Had a nice visit here. Manager A. S. Paine knows how to make one feel welcome and "at home," and it is a real pleasure to call on him and his fine bunch of overseers. Was sorry to miss seeing E. F. Barnes, overseer of spinning, and M. J. Mitchell, master mechanic, who were both away on vacation. Hope they had a grand good time.

Was delighted to find that our young friend, C. L. (Coley) Cook, had been promoted to overseer carding. The former overseer, Alec Savage, has been transferred to one of the Kendall Mills up North. J. H. Burgess is still overseer weaving; F. H. Jones is outside overseer.

Mollohon is a really clean mill, and a lot of mighty fine people are employed here.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

MORGAN COTTON MILLS, RICHMOND, IDA AND SPRINGFIELD PLANTS

There are nice mills where good loyal people work, and there has been very little curtailment this summer.

Miss Bulifant, a nurse, is in charge of social, religious and health activities. More than 300 people in these villages have taken typhoid inoculation. There have been recreational Bible Schools, also Opportunity schools that have been very successful. Miss Mulifant expects soon to organize a Girls' Scout Club. Sunday Schools are fine. In fact, the people of these mills are interested in things worth while. The Community Sunday School will have a picnic soon—a real old-time fish fry.

While at Springfield, I called on Granny Snead, who is about 75 years old and seriously ill. She is one of the most wonderful characters I have ever known, and a benediction in her community. Years ago I named her "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Like the heroine in that story, Mrs. Snead is never a whiner; no difference how hard the way and how heavy the load she always found good in it and got joy out of everything—even hardships. Now while in bed and suffering, she says: "My Saviour suffered, and why shouldn't I? If it is His will I glory in it!" Though poor in this world's goods, Mrs. Snead has something that money can't buy, though millionaires would give all they possess for it when they come to the end of the way—a ticket that will take her straight through the pearly gates of heaven and to a seat of honor among the redeemed.

J. B. Griffin is superintendent at Springfield plant; Jap Marsh and J. B. Stephens, overseers carding; L. H. Shankle, first shift spinning, and Will Roller, second shift;

Earl Bass, overseer spooling first, Allen Edwards, second, and Harry Salmon, third shift spooling; C. J. Riddle, master mechanic for all three mills.

L. H. Shankle is the proud father of a new boy, and we hope he will make just as fine an overseer of spinning as his Dad.

Quite a lot of improvements have been made at Springfield. Old spinning frames have been discarded for new, and machinery has been rearranged for more convenience. The yarn made here is twisted and woven into tire cord at the Richmond plant.

RICHMOND PLANT

This is where the pretty office is located, and where we always find jolly Mr. J. D. Phillips, the treasurer. This time has was forgetting all his worries while listening to the broadcast for the Gastonia ball players. And how those boys can play ball!

A. W. Edwards, formerly in laboratory work, has been promoted to superintendent, and the writer is banking on him. He MUST make good, for there's a new girl at his house to be cared for!

There is no carding or spinning done in this mill. W. J. Ray on first and Jesse Nowell on second shift, twisting; E. D. Ray on first and S. J. Smith on second shift, weaving.

IDA PLANT

This is the little mill by the side of the road and right over Gum creek. Years ago the writer saw operatives catch fish from the mill windows. But my, what changes since then. In those days that place looked like a wilderness in which bear and wild cats could hide.

E. H. Bass, superintendent, has made the place look like a real park. He has even capitalized on the bumps and rough places, making them look like works of art in landscape gardening. Pretty shrubbery, lots of grass and flowers, tree trunks painted white—well, only those who know how it used to look can fully appreciate what Mr. Bass has done. He deserves great credit for it—but his reward is in the satisfaction of knowing he has "fought a good fight" and won. R. L. Cain is yard man.

Mr. Bass runs this mill with splendid second hands; Amos Green is second hand in carding on first and Walter Freeman on second shift carding; Lawton Barber is second hand first shift spinning, spooling and warping; J. R. Green, second hand on second shift; W. S. Adams, Jr., dyer.

CHERAW, S. C.

CHERAW COTTON MILLS, INC.

There are around 155 operatives here, and all seem like one big family, working happily and co-operatively together for mutual good. The mill has 10,032 spindles and makes yarns 8s to 26s.

The people have nice gardens and pretty flowers. The soil is very rich and fertile in this section and yields abundantly when properly worked. Good sandy soil easily worked.

There is a playground and baseball and basketball are favorite games. Secretary C. C. Stokes and Superintendent J. R. Russ are interested in all community activities, and keep in close personal touch with the operatives, looking upon them as real friends, and ready to lend a helping hand when needed.

H. H. Pate is overseer carding; C. A. Bundy and Vander Jordan, overseers of spinning; Henry James, oiler; H. L. Ainsworth, electrician; Charles Hopkins, Sr., in charge of packing.

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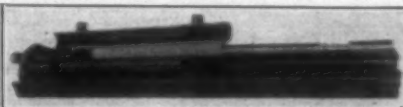
New Equipment

(Continued from Page 10)

Cot has been furnished with a new type adhesive which provides a stronger bond to the roll. This new glue is not soluble in water, an inexpensive solvent being used which will not rust the rolls.

Comparative tests made over a period of two years in a number of mills is said to indicate the advantages of the "Extra Cushion" cot under all spinning conditions. Detailed results of such tests may be secured from the company upon request.

The company also calls attention to mills who use covered drawing rolls, ribbons or sliver lap, or comber rolls, will be interested in the New Armstrong's Extra Cushion, the machine for assembling this cot. The operation of this assembling machine is simple, accurate and speedy. It consists essentially of two parts; one a cavity or clamp in which the cot is placed and, two, a cylinder with a plunger which is connected with a



Machine for Assembling Cork Cot

compressed air line. The cot is first placed in the cavity and the lid clamped down, holding the cot firmly and eliminating entirely any tendency for compression. The roll is then placed in position and a turn of the compressed air valve forces the plunger forward, engaging the roll and pushing it into the cot. An adjustable screw stops the roll when the cot is correctly positioned.

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Augusta, Ga.—In United States District Court, Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver has granted an interlocutory injunction in the case of the Globe Cotton Mills of Augusta, against collection of processing taxes by W. E. Page, Georgia Internal Revenue Collector.

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Decline in Hosiery Orders

Orders booked in all kinds of hosiery during the month of June decreased from the previous month by close to 1,500,000 dozen pairs, but gained over June, 1934. The figures for the month of the Bureau of the Census, just released, show June bookings of 5,941,701 dozens pairs, as against revised figures for the preceding months of May, of 7,424,567 dozens. The net shipments for June were 5,903,004 dozens, compared with 7,353,382 dozens in May. There was but a slight change, however, in the unfilled orders, those of June being close to May. Also the gain in stocks on hand for June was slight, the figure for that month being 14,150,767 dozens, compared with 14,034,484 dozens in May.

The Government hosiery figures for the month are based on reports of 369 identical manufacturers, representing 436 mills. Of these mills, twelve reported no production during June. The manufacturers concerned in the report account for approximately 78 per cent of the total value of the product of the industry.

The largest group in the month's hosiery production is made up of men's seamless hose, representing 2,211,462 dozens booked for June. Next comes the women's full fashioned hosiery, accounting for 2,021,712 dozens booked in June. Both of these figures showed a considerable drop from the figures for May. In the stocks on hand there was a gain for the month in the women's full fashioned goods of 200,000 dozens over May.

Compared with the 1934, the orders booked in all kinds of hosiery showed a gain for this June over the

same month last year of over 500,000 dozens, the June, 1935, figure being 5,337,688 dozens, compared with 7,745,440 dozens a year ago. The unfilled orders, however, for this year were down from last year, this June's figures being 4,439,370 dozens, as against 5,341,502 dozens a year ago. The stocks on hand also jumped from 11,898,327 dozens a year ago to 12,724,476 dozens for June of 1935.

Men's seamless hose showed a gain in orders booked over last year, but the unfilled orders likewise declined and the stocks on hand increased. In women's full fashioned hosiery the orders booked this June amounted to 1,995,655 dozens, which was ahead of the figure last year of 1,891,355 dozens. The unfilled orders were practically the same as between the two months, but the stocks on hand this June amounted to 4,091,947 dozens, compared with 3,429,947 dozens a year ago.

British Spinners Say U. S. Staple Is Mislabeled

London. — Lancashire cotton spinners are planning to send a mission to the United States to confer with the United States Government on the widespread complaints of inaccurate labelling of bales of American cotton, says the Manchester correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

W. M. Wiggins, president of the British and International Spinners' Federations, and Norman S. Pearce, secretary of the International Federation, will probably accompany the mission, which was foreshadowed by threat of a boycott of American cotton issued by the Lancashire spinner leaders at the recent conference of twenty-seven nations in Rome.

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ARRIVE WASHINGTON			
1:30 A.M.	4:06 A.M.	6:50 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
ARRIVE NEW YORK			
6:50 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:50 A.M.	11:50 A.M.
LEAVE CHARLOTTE			
No. 26	No. 27	No. 29	
9:30 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	2:30 A.M.	
ARRIVE ATLANTA			
9:15 P.M.	5:40 P.M.	8:25 A.M.	

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets showed further improvement during the past week. Total sales of print cloths were estimated at about one hundred million yards. Prices showed further advances during the heavy buying. The business done in August is considered the best in more than a year and sales last week were larger than in any week this year. Merchants here, in numerous instances, express the opinion that September will show even larger business.

Buyers did not hesitate to pay the higher prices. The bulk of the business was sold for September and October delivery, with most mills unwilling to sell beyond October even though prices were higher. Sales of print cloths during August were about twice as large as production, according to market estimates.

The carded broadcloths were active, especially on the 60x60s, of which large quantities were moved at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c, after which the market moved up to $6\frac{7}{8}$ c. The 100x60s were sold in good amounts at $8\frac{5}{8}$ c, and there was business on 90x60s at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

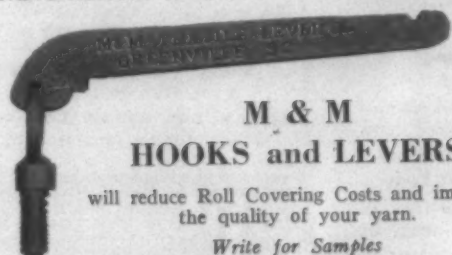
Sheeting sales showed some improvement in volume, but prices remained about unchanged. The 40-inch 2.85s sold again at $9\frac{1}{8}$ c for both feelers and non-feelers. The jobbing trade bought 36-inch 56x60 4-yard at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c in a good way and several sellers moved up to $7\frac{3}{8}$ c for the style.

Business in fine goods did not show much improvement and sales continued rather small.

Sales of colored goods and finished lines were active and the week's volume was good. Denims are particularly well sold.

While the announced plans of the government to purchase 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods has not yet had any pronounced effect in the market it is expected that it will prove a stimulus to private buying. It is believed that buyers will consider the question of deliveries, where this business is concerned and may be moved to place orders that might otherwise have been deferred. It is known here many large distributors have not covered more than a small portion of their coming needs.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$8\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 50x60s	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Dress gingham	$17\frac{1}{4}$
Staple gingham	10



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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—While yarn prices held well last week in spite of lower cotton prices, buying continued generally slow. Few consumers are willing to cover their future needs at this time and are generally holding their purchases to small lots. A period of close buying is expected here for several weeks, pending further developments in the cotton situation as affected by the government loan plan. While most spinners feel that the 10-cent loan will permit a freer movement of cotton than under the 12-cent loan, it is believed that the original 9-cent plan would have made for a much healthier market. Yarn prices are still on a basis of a low average price and it is expected here that prices will be higher within a short time.

Some moderate trading developed in quick shipments of cotton yarns, as buyers came in for their nearby needs. In several cases they found spinners had no great quantities on hand. The demand for later deliveries continued so low that some in the yarn market held to the belief that knitters and some other users may be going short of the market—that is, remaining uncovered against sales of goods for later deliveries.

Shipments on old yarn contracts during August have been about double those made in the previous month and while forward contracting is being neglected, manufacturers are using more yarns on the nearby delivery basis. Consumers of carded knitting counts are taking little on new contracts and their shipments are not increasing in proportion to larger takings by weavers.

Combed spinners report a better situation in knitting counts than their carded competitors. One large combed group reports that the last two weeks of August saw combed shipments register a noticeable increase compared with the first half, placing the month in the best position in this connection of several past. New orders in combed have been placed this week at prices which show little change from recent weeks, irrespective of the cotton decline.

A better demand has been noted for mercerized yarns in the past two weeks. Most of the new business is being confined to orders for nearby delivery.

Southern Single Skeins		Southern Single Warps	
8s	27	10s	27
10s	27	12s	27 1/2
12s	27 1/2	14s	28
14s	28	16s	28 1/2
20s	30	20s	30
26s	32 1/2	26s	32 1/2
30s	34	30s	34
36s	38	36s	38
40s	40	40s	40
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	27	8s	27
10s	27 1/2	10s	27 1/2
12s	28	12s	28
14s	28 1/2	14s	28 1/2
16s	29	16s	29
20s	30 1/2-31	20s	30 1/2
24s	32 1/2	24s	32 1/2
26s	32 1/2	26s	32 1/2
30s	35	30s	35
36s	39	36s	39
40s	41	40s	41
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	27	8s	27
10s	27 1/2	10s	27 1/2
12s	28	12s	28
14s	28 1/2	14s	28 1/2
16s	29	16s	29
20s	30 1/2	20s	30 1/2
24s	32 1/2	24s	32 1/2
26s	32 1/2	26s	32 1/2
30s	35	30s	35
36s	39	36s	39
40s	41	40s	41

26s	33 1/2
30s	35
40s	41
40s ex	42
50s	50
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	27
10s	27 1/2
12s	28
16s	29
20s	30
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2-25
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26 1/2-27 1/2
Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25 1/2
12s, 2-ply	26
16s, 2-ply	28
20s, 2-ply	29 1/2
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26
10s	27
12s	27 1/2
14s	28
16s	28 1/2
18s	29
20s	29 1/2
22s	30 1/2
24s	31 1/2
26s	32 1/2
28s	33 1/2
30s	34
40s	40

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Webb Sees Government Orders As Market Stimulus

In commenting upon the plans of government agencies to buy large quantities of cotton textiles and in discussing several other phases of the current situation, Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, made the following statement:

"The reports from Washington today that the Division of Procurement of the Works Progress Administration will purchase 150 million yards of cotton textiles over a period of six or eight months should produce a strong and permanent tone in the cotton textile goods market.

"The market is already showing a firmness, and, in many instances, a rise due to the fact that during the period of hesitancy and doubt pending certain governmental actions and announcements, the mills had an opportunity to shift into a better position and the buyer lost some advantage.

"The mills have had such disastrous financial experience in trying to operate during the first half of the year that there seems to be a firm resolve on the part of the leaders that they will market their goods for the remainder of the year at no loss, if possible.

"The George A. Sloan Company has announced two advances in all lines; the Consolidated Selling Company recent announced an advance of one-half cent per yard on 80 square percale. Other merchants, not making an-

nouncements, are gradually pushing the prices up into a more reasonable bracket for the manufacturer.

"The WPA will purchase cotton prints, sheeting, birdseye, longcloth, cheesecloth, outing flannel, muslin, shirting, etc., according to the announcement. It is expected that the first ten million yards will be delivered between October 1st and 15th, and will be distributed to the various sewing room projects of the women's division throughout the country to be made into garments and articles available for use by the government in its works program.

"Preparations of details and specifications are now being prepared and bids will be requested in the near future.

"In addition to the above, the AAA amendments carry a clause permitting an allotment of approximately 100 million dollars annually for the stimulation of export markets for agricultural products including cotton textiles.

"It is not to be thought for a moment that all of this will be available for cotton textile products but, it is safely estimated that if proper plans can be worked out between the exporters and the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, a very sizeable part of this allotment will be available and should be of great help in our endeavor to reclaim some of our depleted export markets.

"The impression grows from day to day that manufacturers now are in a position to help themselves if they will only take advantage of the situation and control their production schedules to conform with orders."

The Cotton Loan Plan

(Continued from Page 5)

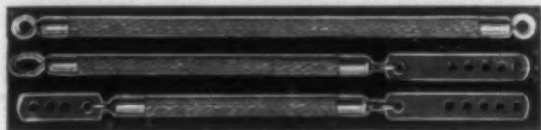
"With efforts directed along these lines, we need fear no competition from abroad. Intelligence and scientific research will do more to increase per acre production than natural soil fertility. Among our leading cotton-producing States, it might be pointed out that North Carolina, with decidedly less natural soil fertility, on the average, produces more cotton per acre than Mississippi or Texas.

"In so far as the American cotton grower is concerned, we believe that the most significant development in the closing hours of Congress was the resolution introduced by Senator Walter F. George of Georgia calling for the appointment of a competent commission to make an intensive study to develop new uses for cotton. This is a highly constructive step. In the concluding paragraph of his inspiring book, 'My Life and Work,' Henry Ford makes this statement, 'We have scarcely touched the uses of cotton.'

"In this connection, we refer to a letter which we recently issued entitled 'Cotton Roads,' advocating the use of cotton membrane fabric for our rural highways. This process has unmeasured possibilities not only for reducing maintenance costs, utilizing vast quantities of cotton, but also for providing superior farm-to-market roads. Methods have not yet been fully perfected, but the rewards both in economics and the use of cotton warrant concentrated study of the problem by the various State highway commissions and the Federal Bureau of Roads.

"One final observation: If, as now seems indicated, the 10-cent loan program does not prevent the development of ascending premiums on the late months, it will be accepted by the cotton trade and the textile industry as a workable instrument. With the disappearance of near month premiums, we believe the absorption and consumption of American cotton will be greatly increased."

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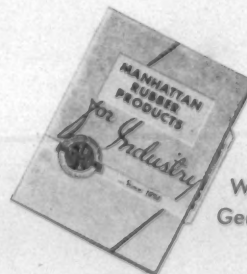
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